Christian Register.

DEVOTED TO UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, SOUND MORALS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

"AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?"—LUKE xii. 57.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.—NO. XXV.

REV. PHILIP TAYLOR.

The following obituary of the Rev. Philip Taylor, the venerable and honored pastor of an ancient church in Dublin, is taken from the last number of the Monthly Repository. Mr Taylor died at an advanced age in October last, after having been for sixty years engaged in the ministry. The last fifty of these years were spent in a happy union with his people in Dublin, over a church in which the learned Dr Leland, author of "View of Deistical Writers" and of many other valuable works, was one of his predecessors, and in which the Rev. James Martineau, in whose ordination, as will be perceived, he bore a part, is now his successor.

Mr Taylor was born in Norwich (England) in 1747—and was the grandson of that eminent divine, Dr John Taylor, whose beautiful tract "on the value of a child" was occasioned by his birth. He was educated, partly at Exeter, under the care of the venerable Micajah Towgood, but chiefly at Warrington, where he was a pupil of *Dr Priestley*, and finished his theological course under that excellent man and accomplished scholar Dr Aiken. Omitting the particulars detailed in this notice of Mr Taylor's earlier life, we extract the following;—

Mr Taylor was eminently fitted to give and to receive enjoyment from society. His cheerful temper, his frank and cordial manners, his animated conversation, enlivened by humor and enriched with anecdote, rendered him a delightful and desired companion. But he never forgot, nor could any of his friends or associates be betrayed into forgetting, the respect due to the character of a Christian minister. No one ever felt under improper restraint in his presence; on the contrary, he was the promoter of innocent cheerfulness upon all occasions; yet he was the last man with whom a scoffer, or a libertine, would have ventured to take a freedom. His musical acquirements contributed their aid to the charm of his society. Nature had gifted him with a voice of great power and excellent quality, and he had cultivated both vocal and instrumental music with considerable success. His taste was remarkably pure; and some of his psalm-tunes may be reckoned among the most perfect specimens of that description of composition. He was for many years a member of one the musical societies of Dublin, then adorned by the talents of Stevenson, Spray, Smith, and T. Cooke. His brethren in the ministry were particularly attached to him, and always delighted in his cheerful and entertaining society.

With these distinguished social habits, however, he neglected not his domestic duties. His *home* to him was always the centre of happiness, and from him that happiness was diffused to the humblest being within the reach of his influence. He was dearly loved by every inmate of his house. In his garden he took great delight, and few could excel him in horticulture. Many an affectionate friend will remember the order that pervaded it, and the luxuriance of its productions: but when in the evening, seated in the midst of his happy circle, he delighted all hearts with the beauty of his reading and the excellence of his selections—it was in these hours he might be said to present a perfect pattern of benign enjoyment and domestic felicity. In all arrangements of life he was remarkably exact, and his pecuniary engagements were fulfilled with scrupulous punctuality. To his friends and connexions he was ever hospitable, and to his neighbors generous and kind. He took with him to the grave the blessings of the poor, and as he never made an enemy while he lived, so his memory is sacred in the hearts of all who knew him. As a husband, a father, and a friend, he stood pre-eminent, and as a bright pattern of Christian excellence, he presented a model which well and fitly illustrated the doctrines he impressed upon others. He possessed in a remarkable degree attachment to all the members of his family, and also to his native city; and though early separated from his paternal roof, neither time nor distance had the power to weaken those bonds of affection which united him to them. Of his numerous relations, there was not one in whose welfare he did not take the interest of a father or a brother, and during his long life this delightful union of hearts was never in a single instance broken or impaired. He was accustomed, about every seventh year, to visit Norfolk, there to assemble his relations around him; and never were the interchanges of family affection more sincerely and conspicuously manifested.

Mr Taylor was a nonconformist of the old school; steady, conscientious, unflinching in his attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, through a period and in a country in which such a consistent profession was not easy. Firm and unbending, however, as he was, in attachment to the principles of nonconformity, he numbered among his friends men of all religious persuasions. Among these, were Dr Law, the late bishop of Elphin; and Dr Brinkley, the present bishop of Cloyne. With the former of these learned accomplished dignitaries of the established religion, who never made any secret of his Unitarian convictions, he lived on terms of cordial amity.

Mr Taylor's pulpit exercises were distinguished by a correct style and chaste elocution. His appearance and delivery were so earnest and dignified, that no one could listen to his discourses without advantage. His devotional services were always simple, pure, and impressive; it was in this delightful part of the public worship of the sabbath that he particularly excelled; and flowing as his prayers did from a truly pious heart, they seldom failed to engage the responsive Amen of every hearer.

On the 8th of October, 1820, after a happy union of fortysix years, Mr Taylor was deprived by death of the faithful friend and partner of his life. Possessed as she was of a mind highly cultivated, of manners the most refined and amiable, and piety as warm as it was sincere and deeply rooted, no wife or parent, no friend or loved companion, was ever consigned to the grave amidst more lively or general regret. She possessed a heart which overflowed with charity and benevolence. It was impossible to know her without loving and respecting her pure character, and in every relation of life she shone bright and conspicuous to the last.

We now come to the concluding events of Mr Taylor's life. On the 29th day of April, 1827, when he had been sixty years an officiating minister, the last fifty of which he presided over the congregation in Eustace street, Dublin, his increasing infirmities suggested to him the prudence of retiring from the pastoral office. In the letter which announced his determination, he says, "While still allowed to retain some little power of body and mind, I trust that I shall conclude my public labors *now* with a better grace than if compelled to abandon them by a sudden and total incapacity." After gratefully acknowledging the kind indulgence and affectionate regards of his flock, during nearly fifty years of his ministry, he concludes in this beautiful and impressive language; "It is my fervent hope and prayer to the Fountain of all wisdom, that He may preside over your deliberations on this important business, and direct you to the choice of a successor to myself, who is rich in spiritual gifts and graces, and abounding in all those amiable qualities of the heart which can make him to *you* a useful and acceptable minister, and to my ever and highly esteemed friend and colleague a welcome and affectionate associate." Notwithstanding this letter, he continued to officiate until the appointment of his successor, Rev. James Martineau, in whose ordination he bore a part, on the 26th of October, 1828; on the last day of which month he was presented by his affectionate flock with a most gratifying mark of their esteem and love (as more particularly detailed in the Monthly Repository, Vol. III. New Series, p. 446.)

He continued for nearly three years after this period in the enjoyment of comparative health, and an almost enviable cheerfulness of mind and spirit; and at length, by a gradual and almost imperceptible decline, sank to rest in Jesus. "My spirit," he beautifully says, in that instrument, which, as it were, closed his earthly career, "I resign into the hands of that gracious God who gave me being, and hath crowned a long life with innumerable mercies; humbly hoping that, through His continued goodness, my soul may be redeemed from the power of the grave to the possession of complete and enduring happiness in a better world to come."

UNSCRIPTURAL CHARGE.

The editor of the Brooklyn Monitor has the following remarks in reference to the services at a late ordination in Plainfield, Conn.

In the sermon by Rev. Mr McEwen, of New London, we caught frequent glimpses of the views of the doctrine of regeneration, &c., which have, within a few years, been presented to the public by the New Haven theologians. These, we think, are a considerable improvement on old fashioned Calvinism—and fall but little, if any, short of the doctrine as it is taught in the New Testament.

It is with reluctance, that we take exception to any part of *the Charge*, the most of which was so excellent, coming too as it did from one so venerable. But as the fault, we perceived in it, is commonly committed at ordinations by our Orthodox brethren, we think it should be frequently pointed out, and reproved.

After having given the young pastor many very wholesome, and Scriptural counsels, the venerable gentleman enjoined it upon him to preach certain doctrines, which he named; for instance, the supreme divinity of Jesus Christ; the original, or innate, total depravity of man; the vicarious punishment or sufferings of Christ to atone for the sins of men, &c. Now we do not doubt, that the gentleman believes these doctrines, and that his brethren of the Council believe them to be true; and they may be true; but does he, or do they, *know* that they are so? They are well aware that there are great differences of opinion respecting these doctrines among their fellow Christians; yes, that there is about as much difference between the theologians of the New-Haven School, and of the Princeton School, as there is between those of New-Haven and those of Cambridge. And they surely will not venture to insist, that these doctrines are to be believed on *their authority*; or that the young man, whom they have ordained, ought to be restrained in his inquiries after truth, by the solemn charge they have given him to preach these doctrines. Why then did they give him such a charge? If they were so well satisfied of his attainments, and of his piety, that they deemed him a fit person to be placed in the office of the Gospel ministry, why did they presume to dictate to him precisely what he must believe, and what he must preach? Would it not have been much more accordant with the liberty we have in Christ, if, being satisfied of his qualifications, they had solemnly charged him to search the Scriptures daily and diligently, and impart to his people the light which may break upon his mind out of God's holy word? May there not be some things in that treasury of divine truth, which they have not discovered? some things which would be new as well as old? Is it not hazardous, as well as presuming in any body of men to propound any set of articles of faith, (drawn up by themselves or by other men) as containing the amount of revealed truth?

We think so. Therefore we record this as an exception to the excellence of the services, of which we have spoken.

EXAMPLE OF USEFULNESS.

Rev. William Turner who has been long known as a distinguished Unitarian minister of Newcastle, (England) entered on the fiftieth year of his residence in that place on the 20th of December last. The leading influential inhabitants of Newcastle and its neighborhood, desirous of testifying their respect for the exemplary character, and eminent usefulness of Mr Turner, gave him on that day a public dinner, at which upwards of one hundred individuals of all religious parties attended. We give these particulars for the purpose of introducing the following speeches of Mr Losh and Mr Turner.

James Losh, Esq. the Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr Turner, after some introductory remarks on his labors and character as a minister, said:—

"There is, however, another point of the reverend gentleman's general character, with which I may be permitted to use somewhat more freedom, and enlarge upon at greater length; and that is, his public usefulness—the subject which we are at this moment assembled to commemorate. With respect to that point, I may fairly say, that after residing for nearly half a century in this place—after having devoted the whole of that time to active exertion and unceasing labor for the benefit and credit of the town, and for the promotion of everything useful and advantagous to the district, I consider his public usefulness to be matter of history: and that if a history of the town for the last fifty years should ever be published, he must fill by far the most conspicuous part in it. I believe I am correct in stating, that, at an early period of his life, he first introduced Sunday-schools into this neighborhood, which have been found in practice to be eminently beneficial to a Christian country, and in preparing the minds of those who attend them, for farther improvement and future education. To effect this object, his exertions—as indeed they are on all occasions—were indefatigable; and it is consequently to him, in a great measure, that we owe the establishment of these praise-worthy institutions.—The next topic in his career of usefulness which I shall mention, is the formation of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. I do not know, nor is it very material, whether he was the father of that Society; but he may truly be considered as the founder of its usefulness, the origin of its success, the director of its purposes, and its brightest ornament from beginning to end. I need scarcely, however, make these observations to the present company, most of you being members of that institution. You are all aware that it is founded upon peculiarly liberal principles, (and I mention this now, because it is to Mr Turner, I believe, we are mainly indebted for this liberality,) no one having any property in the Society, excepting that best property of all, the means of acquiring information, which is the more valuable and useful, because we can divide it with others. From twelve, the number of members has reached to upwards of six hundred; and, after stating that fact, it would be needless, and even absurd, in me, to dwell upon the incalculable benefits which it must produce.—There is another subject, which perhaps I ought to have mentioned first. I know that our esteemed friend, at a time when the matter first began to attract attention, was an active forwarder, in this place, of every suggestion that tended to effect, and which ended in, the destruction of that abominable traffic—the slave trade; and that he has been, and continues to be, the indefatigable supporter of the total abolition of slavery, consistent with the safety of the countries where it prevails, and with the future welfare of the slaves themselves.—Another token of his usefulness—for really there is no end to them—was the establishment of Jubilee Schools. I well remember, though I am aware the Corporation nobly assisted in the good work, that the original formation of these schools was mainly owing to his exertions. And now they contain between seven and eight hundred children, whose education is there so directed, and whose minds are there so trained, that they are fitted to become useful members of society.—The next subject to which I shall call your attention, is that of the Mechanics' Institute of this town, to which you all know our revered friend has cheerfully given his advice, assistance, and time, and many lectures gratis; and I do say, that there are no societies better calculated to raise industrious persons from a humble sphere to rank and consideration in society, and to the enjoyment of the respect and consciousness of independence annexed to such a station. They have been of essential benefit to the country, and for the one which we have amongst us we are greatly obliged to our friend, as we are for everything else.—I have now to notice a subject which is to me peculiarly interesting—that of Infant Schools. I confess at first I entertained doubts of their being made useful; but my venerable friend was more confident and anxious than myself, and it is likewise chiefly to his exertions that those most valuable preparatory schools have been established. In my opinion, derived from the results of practice and experience, no better plan has been adopted for laying a true foundation for morality and religion in any institutions either of ancient or modern times. They begin at a time when the mind is capable of being easily turned in a right direction; and they prepare the children to go to other schools, and lay a foundation which, if well built upon, must produce the best effects, and be of the greatest importance to the advancement and improvement of society.—There is yet another thing which I ought to mention; though not of so public a nature, it is of the utmost moment, and I know, in point of fact, that its establishment is owing chiefly to him. I allude to the institution for the maintenance and taking care of the widows and orphans of schoolmasters, who, though a most useful and valuable class of men, are often unfortunate, and unable to make any thing like a decent provision for their families. To the excellent way in which this Society is managed, and for which, I believe, it also is indebted to our friend, is to be attributed the fact, that it has contrived to make itself almost independent of any other assistance.—Gentlemen, I know that I could easily extend this detail of usefulness much farther, for there are many ways in which our venerable visitor's active benevolence has been manifested; but it is unnecessary; and I shall only say here, that, though I certainly do not mean to affirm that he alone has been the institutor of all the great and charitable undertakings which I have mentioned, yet I do think it is from his guidance and prudence—from the turn he has from time to time given to public feeling, and from the way in which he has directed it to the most valuable purposes, that we are principally indebted for the honorable station in which Newcastle stands with respect to other towns—a station second to none in the points of moral conduct and general information, much of which is unquestionably owing to his exertions, good sense, and clear judgment, in giving a bent to those institutions which have succeeded in promoting such desirable objects." The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr Turner then stood up, amidst renewed approbation, and addressed the company to the following effect:—"I am sure that this assembly will be sensible that I rise under a state of very mixed feelings—feelings of great thankfulness to my friends, for the kindness which has induced them to assemble on such an occasion, and for the favorable hearing they have given to the speech which our worthy chairman has been so good as to make upon the subject. He has very properly observed, that in various, indeed in all, the circumstances in which I may be thought to have been useful, I have had many excellent coadjutors. In fact, it may be said, and I frankly acknowledge it, that in scarcely any instance have I been the original proposer of the several useful schemes in which I have assisted. With regard to the origin of Sunday-schools, I was urged to that by a very excellent friend of mine, Mr T. B. Bailey, who at that time filled the situation of chairman of the quarter-sessions in Lancaster, and was also chairman of the Warrington Academy, at which I was educated. In one of this gentleman's charges to a jury, and almost immediately after the establishment of Sunday-schools by Mr Raikes, he recommended their formation throughout the populous manufacturing district over which he presided. He afterwards sent me a copy of the charge, and a letter, urging me to establish a school in this town. These I communicated to several of my young friends, of both sexes, belonging to the congregation with which I have had the happiness to be so long connected; and in December 1784, was opened, under their superintendence, the first Sunday-school that had been formed in this neighborhood: and I have had the gratification to see, that since that time, they have been very successfully adopted by persons of every denomination, and become the source of great religious and moral improvement.—With respect to the Literary and Philosophical Society, also, it originated, as I have stated before in an address upon the opening of the present building, in a club then held in town, of which Mr Sorsbie, Mr Cramlington, and several other influential gentlemen, were members; and after a good deal of conversation, I was desired to put upon paper the circumstances and particular views to which the discussion gave rise, and that statement, on being circulated, was certainly the cause of the meeting to which the Literary Society owes its origin; but in this respect, it must be observed, I had little more to do than with the winding, or what may be called the employing the pen of a ready writer, to put down the suggestions of other highly respected individuals.—As to the commencement of the Royal Jubilee School, all of you are aware, that when our late venerable monarch attained the 50th year of his reign, the whole nation was desirous of congratulating him upon the event, by showing every mark of respect and loyalty in their power. Among the rest, it was proposed that the inhabitants of this town should testify their affection by a general illumination. It was at that time that I was met in the street by Mr Hadwin Bragg, a most respectable member of the Society of Friends, who said, 'Is there no way to put a stop to this? During other illuminations, for victories and such like, our known detestation of war has procured us some degree of respect, and we have never been subject to annoyance for not illuminating on such grounds. But though we are equally desirous with any other class to evince our loyalty and reverence to the king, we shall be particularly liable to attack, if, through principle, we decline lighting our houses on such an occasion.' He then proposed, that as His Majesty had lately granted an interview to Joseph Lancaster, and expressed his wish that every poor child in the kingdom might be able to read the Bible, I should endeavor to make this the occasion of doing something towards effecting this object. Soon after, a very worthy friend who was then engaged in the Russian trade, said to me, concerning the proposed illumination, that in this time of war, tallow being extremely dear, it would be a pity to see it wasted in that way. It immediately struck me, that by putting the commercial and the religious consideration together, I might draw out a petition to the corporation which would have some effect. I then waited upon my friend, Mr Smith, the late Vicar, and we set to work and drew up a petition, which we got engrossed, and presented it in due form. The members of the corporation were so much pleased with the idea, that they immediately discouraged the illumination, and requested the principal inhabitants to go about from house to house, and solicit subscriptions to the amount each family intended to lay out in candles—many of them, especially the Quakers, giving much more, and the corporation devoting 300 guineas to the object. Thus, instead of a momentary glare, and a wasteful, troublesome mode, not unattended with risk, of expressing our attachment, we have a noble building, calculated to bear lasting testimony to the excellence of the good old king's wish—'May every poor child in the kingdom be able to read the Bible.' Not long after this, M. Sismondi, the French traveller, came through this town with his family, and I took them to see the school. They were much gratified, and earnestly attended to the whole routine of discipline; and when the last boy had left the school, Mad. Sismondi turned to me, and said, 'But, Sir, these boys will want wives, and they ought to have wives whom they need not be ashamed of. You should also establish a school for girls.' I went to the next committee meeting, and related the story, when an excellent friend, always ready to encourage good designs, immediately laid down a check for £100, and sufficient money was presently raised to build a girls' school, by which, with the boys' institution, the town possesses the means of educating from seven to eight hundred children.—In noticing Infant Schools, I must confess that there is a branch of history connected with them, which comes a little nearer home to me. Mr Owen, the proprietor of the Lanark mills, whose notions, if sometimes visionary, were at all times benevolent, having accompanied myself and another, who, whilst health and strength permitted, was very constant in her attendance, to the schools, and after he had expressed his pleasure, was there addressed by my female friend to this effect:—'But, Sir, these children bring bad habits with them, which we cannot get rid of. I wish we could find out some way to get them at an earlier age, before they acquire these habits, and I am sure we should make more of them.' Mr Owen immediately offered, with that warmth of benevolence which so eminently belonged to him, that he would be at the yearly expense of fifty pounds, if she would commence a school for their particular instruction. She answered, that it was entirely out of her line; but the idea had not been lost, for as soon as he got back to Lanark, he established an infant school, from which Mr Buchanan, the master, was shortly afterwards brought to London, by the present Lord Chancellor, and they established the

first infant schools at Westminster, from which have originated all the infant schools in England. I have now only to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to the garrulity of threescore and ten, and beg to drink to all your good healths." Mr Turner sat down amidst great applause.

John Brandling, Esq. immediately rose and said, he felt extremely anxious to propose a repetition of the toast. He had never listened to a more modest discourse, or to a greater attempt to deprive true merit of its just reward, than the address Mr Turner had just delivered. It was true that the Rev. gentleman might not, in many instances, have originated the institutions which their learned Chairman had adverted to; but he (Mr B.) was confident that, unless his talent, time, and energy had been bestowed upon them, however they might have originated in the minds of others, they would never have arisen to their present degree of utility, nor given to the town that importance which their establishment had so signally conferred upon it. He did not know—and he was proud to say it—any one individual who had, in so quiet, sensible, and rational a way, done so much to form a good and honest people.

[For the Christian Register.]

INQUIRY.

What can those Unitarians do, who live in towns where there is none but "Orthodox" preaching?

To many this is both an important and perplexing question. From many it receives not the attention which its importance demands. Many move out of towns where they had enjoyed Christian privileges and establish themselves in places, where they must join an 'Orthodox' society, or none at all. Too many, change their place of residence without duly considering what religious advantages they are losing, and to what religious trials and privations they will be subjected.

But there are many who have become Unitarians though brought up among the "Orthodox." In most of our towns, I suspect, there are not a few who are decidedly and avowedly Unitarians. What shall they—what can they do? If they have a just sense of the value of religion, and of their own need of a personal interest in it, I trust they will seriously attend to what I say. If they do not feel the supreme importance of religion, I would beg them to reflect on their miserable condition without it. Unless they can prove that religion is worth nothing, they must see that it is of unspeakable worth to them. Great must be their darkness, if their eyes are not fixed on him, who is the light of the world. Dreary and erroneous must be their course, if they follow not him, who is the way, and the truth, and the life. Their souls must languish, if they are not nourished by that living bread which came down from heaven. Let them not be careless and indifferent about the truth as it is in Jesus. Let them solemnly consider the meaning of that declaration of the Saviour in his holy prayer to the Father.—"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Let them not rest satisfied and contented, while they are living without repentance, without an operative faith, without piety of heart and righteousness of life.

But what shall they do? They are remote from a Unitarian church, and if they attend public worship in the town where they reside, many of the prayers and hymns are such as they cannot join in.—They must listen to sermons that teach doctrines which they cannot find in the gospel; and perhaps they sometimes hear their own faith misrepresented, or condemned. Unscriptural sentiments pervade, and unscriptural doxologies close the services of the sanctuary. They tarry uneasy and painful; they return home dissatisfied.

In many places, no doubt these evils might be greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, if those who feel them, as heartily loved and prized religion as they ought. Their number and their means are such that they might form a society and support a minister. If they only estimated the gospel as they should, they would think but little of the sacrifice of property they would be obliged to make in order to secure to themselves and their families religious advantages. Not a few of these are men of wealth, and might be liberal in such a cause without injuring themselves or their heirs. And in pursuing this course they will accomplish much good at the present time, and leave a blessing behind them. Others by a little more self-denial, industry and economy, might easily increase their means of coztributing to the support of the true gospel among them. If their hearts were properly set on the work, it would be accomplished.

I believe that in some places there is a majority of the society or town, who are neither Trinitarians nor Calvinists, and who, if they were duly sensible what they owe to their God, to their Saviour, to religion, to their families, and to their own souls, might enjoy Christian rights, privileges, and ordinances, any day. Nothing is wanting but that they should be as earnest to assert and defend their rights as others are to trespass upon them—as earnest to confess and spread the truth as others are to disseminate error. Were they only piously and properly alive to their social and religious interests, they might soon *honestly* and *honorably* place themselves in much more comfortable circumstances in regard to their means of grace. Their piety and earnestness would embolden and persuade others to follow their example, and strengthen their bands. All that I would advise to be done can be accomplished without trespassing upon the rights or provoking the just displeasure of any. All I want is, that men should be faithful to their God, to the truth, and to their own souls. Let them not be ashamed nor afraid to confess Christ openly and maintain his cause. If they really believe that the Unitarian views of the gospel are true, let them strive to feel the sanctifying and liberating power of this truth, and their solemn obligations to honor, defend, and spread it. Let them submit to sacrifices and reproaches for his sake who endured the cross.—F.

[For the Christian Register.]

INFANT INSTRUCTION.

Mr Editor,—I have always been favorable to Infant schools, till this morning, when looking into 'Badger's Weekly Messenger,' I found the following, upon which you can make what comments you please.

At the head of the article are these words:—

'*Maxima debetur puero reverentia.—Juv.*'

Which is improved as follows,—

My dear children: Jesus Christ is the great God who made the heaven and the earth, and you and me.

Jesus lives in heaven, where all good people go when they die. But though Jesus Christ is the great God, he once became a little baby.

His mother's name was Mary; her husband's name was Joseph, and they lived in a town called Nazareth.

One day God sent an angel called Gabriel, to tell Mary that she should have a son, and that she should call his name Jesus. Now Jesus means *Saviour*.

——— She had a son, and she called his name Jesus as God had told her: because he came to save his people from their sins.

These, and more, with the questions at the end of each, make over a column. Consistency.

[For the Christian Register.]

GEOLOGY.

Mr Editor,—I was glad to find that in a school in Harrisburg, Pa. which I visited a few weeks since, the simple, interesting and useful science of geology was one of the most pleasing and profitable studies. In various other parts of Pennsylvania, this science is studied both in schools and Lyceums. The unparalleled progress which geology has made in this country within three or four years past, renders it almost certain that within a short time it will become as common in schools, as geography or arithmetic.

The way seems to be open for introducing it into all the schools in New England the present season. The members of a juvenile society, called the Boston School Lyceum, have already made some progress in preparing labelled specimens of the six principal ingredients which compose our earth, to be distributed through the medium of school conventions, which are to be held during the month of May and June in several counties, in three or four of the New England States at least. And if they should be held in every county, and every town in each was represented, every school in New England might have the advantage of a set of these specimens, and use them for making calculations of their own minerals and for commencing a school cabinet. A Teacher.

[For the Christian Register.]

TEMPERANCE.

Mr Editor,—As I think it well to record as many instances as possible of the good done by the present exertions in behalf of temperance, (in regard to which duty I must say I think the Register has been rather remiss,) I send you for insertion the following extract of a letter recently received.

* * gives a very encouraging account of the progress of temperance, under Unitarian influence, in my native parish. Several men, who had been for twenty or thirty years confirmed reprobate drunkards, have renounced spirits entirely, and become regular worshippers, and useful men. And in the town, four out of five extensive building yards admit no spirit whatever, and the fifth has only six men out of seventeen, who drink it. Ten years ago, every shipyard was a school of intemperance.

I have many letters on the subject, giving encouraging statements from all parts of the country, but too general to render it worth while to publish them. I am sorry to add, that some of them complain of indifference and backwardness in men who ought to be forward in the business.

Hoping to give in the Register more frequent items of this sort, I subscribe myself your constant reader. Parvus.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, APRIL 28, 1832.

PROSPECTS OF UNITARIANISM.

We have repeatedly, of late, mentioned circumstances that furnish evidence of the encouraging progress of Unitarian principles. Events and circumstances of this nature are multiplying weekly, we may even say daily. We understand that the Circular lately issued by the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association has been cordially received, and its request promptly attended to by many congregations. We hope on a future occasion to be able to name particular instances.

We are gratified to learn also that the members of several Auxiliary Societies have been excited to new efforts. Very interesting meetings have been held in Providence and Worcester, and probably in other places from which we have not yet heard. The following account of the proceedings at Providence is from the Providence Journal of the 19th instant.

PROVIDENCE AUXILIARY UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first semi-annual meeting of this Association was held according to the 7th article of the Constitution, on Wednesday evening, April 11th, at the Lecture Room of the First Congregational Church, the President, Rev. Dr Edes, in the chair.

The meeting was opened by singing a hymn of praise, followed by a prayer by the President.

The proceedings of the meeting held in January last, at which the Association was organized, was then read by the Secretary.

The Vice President, Rev Mr Farley, presented and read a Report from a committee appointed by the Board of Directors to prepare the same: whereupon Gen. Thomas F. Carpenter moved its acceptance; which motion being seconded, Mr John C. Jenckes moved to amend the motion by annexing a direction that the Report should be printed;—the amendment was accepted by the mover, and seconded by Benjamin Cozzens, Esq. Upon the motion thus amended, a very animated discussion took place, advocating the principles of the Report, illustrating the progress of Unitarian sentiments in our country, and enforcing the increased necessity for earnest exertions on the part of Unitarian Christians to diffuse a correct knowledge of their doctrines, and a deeper personal and individual interest in the object. This discussion was maintained in succession by Gen. Carpenter, Mr B. Cozzens, and Mr George W. Briggs; after which, the motion as amended, was put, and passed unanimously in form following:—

Voted, That the Report presented to the Association this evening, be recived and printed.

On motion of Mr Cozzens,

Voted, That the Constitution be printed, and appended to the Report; and that the chair appoint a committee to superintend the printing of both.

The President then appointed the Vice President, Gen. Carpenter, and Mr S. K. Rathbone, to be that Committee.

The following Resolution was then moved by the Vice President;—

Resolved, That the votes and resolutions adopted by the American Unitarian Association, at their meetings in Boston, held on the 19th and 23d of March last, meet the approbation and hearty concurrence of this auxiliary Association.

The mover then read the votes and resolutions, to which his motion referred, which in substance declared that "the state of Unitarianism in this country, and the general condition of the religious community, warrant and demand increased activity on the part of the American Unitarian Association; that means for the support of an active agent, and the employment of occasional preachers, ought to be provided,—and that all Unitarian societies throughout the country ought to be urged forthwith to form auxilliary associations." He then addressed the meeting at length in support of the resolution, and the question on its adoption being put, it passed unanimously.

The President then addressed the meeting; and the whole assembly having joined in singing "Disunission Hymn," the meeting was dissolved.

We have received from a correspondent the following account of the annual meeting of the Unitarian Association of Worcester County, which was held on Thursday, the 19th inst.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Although the evening was very inclement, the Unitarian church was quite respectably filled. The services began at 7 o'clock with music; prayer by Rev. Mr Allen of Northboro'. The Vice President then stated the object of the meeting. It was to discuss subjects connected with the best interests of the community, and to excite each other to do our duty to the cause of pure and undefiled religion. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Dr Bancroft, Pliny Merrick, Esq. Dr John Park. Waldo Flint, Esq. of Leicester, and Rev. Mr Noyes of Brookfield, on the following subjects:—1. Why do we meet as a distinct body of Christians? In what spirit should we hold intercourse with those who differ in opinion from us? What reasons have we to expect greater harmony among the disciples of a common Master? 2. On the reciprocal relation of a Christian church and society. 3. On the value of Unitarianism as meeting the exigencies of the times. 4. On the good and evil of creeds established by human authority. 5. What measures are best adapted to promote primitive Christianity? In the discussion of these questions we were detained to a late hour; but not too long. I wish I could give you an abstract of the remarks. They were clear, forcible, eloquent, practical, and well worth preserving. I have uniformly attended the meetings of the A. U. A. and, as a whole, I have never listened to more that was pure, elevated, and stirring. Nothing was said which I wish unsaid. My only regret is, that while so much was said that is good, a dark and drizzly evening prevented so many from attending. But as it was, I trust that the meeting will not be without its influence. I trust that it will have the tendency to encourage the friends of religious freedom and pure Christianity, many of whom were present from all parts of the county, to be faithful to themselves and the cause, and to make them feel that it is a cause well worth any sacrifice which they may make. We are so well satisfied with the meetings which we have had, that we have voted to hold semi-annual meetings somewhere in the county. And I have no doubt, but that, as year after year comes round, we shall find these meetings multiplying through the state, and that they will form one of the most efficient means of awakening a greater interest in the objects of the parent Association.

CHRISTIAN MONITOR.

"Christian Monitor, and Common People's Adviser" is the title of a new paper recently established in Brooklyn, Conn. It is the paper of which we gave the prospectus a few weeks since. The first number, which we have just received, is filled up with interesting and instructive matter, and is well adapted, we should think, to the wants of the community among whom it is expected to circulate. We hope it may receive, for we believe it will deserve, the generous support of the friends of free religious inquiry and of Christian liberty not only in Connecticut, but elsewhere.

The passages which we here quote from the Preface will give a full view of the purpose and spirit of the work.

It is our sincere wish, and will be our unceasing endeavor, to make this paper an effective instrument in the cause of truth and righteousness. The free and full discussion of any subject will be appropriate to our columns, which may concern the rights and interests of our fellow men, temporal and eternal, excepting only local or party politics. We are persuaded that many subjects of the highest moment need to be fully discussed among us. Some of our institutions, customs and prevalent opinions cannot bear the strictest scrutiny. Even Christian Liberty, much as we boast of it, is not freely enjoyed in our land. Its true nature and extent are not duly appreciated. The catholicism of our Federal Constitution, and the impartiality of our general government should ever be gratefully acknowledged. It must be granted, that in this country we enjoy all the liberty of thought and speech, that the *civil* power can secure. Still we insist, that the Gospel of Christ intends for us a more perfect freedom—freedom from the opprobrious epithets, injurious reports, and even the evil surmises of our fellow Christians, however much we may differ from them on points of doubtful disputation. We peremptorily deny, that any churches have authority to require assent to their distinctive peculiarities of faith, as a condition of fellowship. We insist that the imposition of creeds and human systems of divinity has always operated, and ever must operate as a discouragement, if not a prohibition, of *religious inquiry*. All men, to whatever denomination they may belong, who profess to believe that Jesus is the Christ, ought to be considered "professing Christians"—if they are known to be diligent in the study of the sacred scriptures, they should be regarded as disciples of Christ—and if they bring forth in their lives "the fruits of the Spirit," "the peaceable fruits of righteousness" they surely give the best evidence that they are real Christians. Such are our ideas of religious liberty. We shall present them frequently to our readers.

We believe, therefore we shall inculcate, the simple unity of God, and his parental character and government. We shall endeavor to persuade those, who will listen to us, to place themselves under the guidance of Jesus Christ, learn of him as the Author and Finisher of the true faith, obey his precepts and acquire his spirit. We shall continually insist, that greater provisions ought to be made for the education of the young of every class in the community; so that all may be better able to understand the Bible for themselves; and also be more thoroughly qualified to fulfil the duties of men in private and public stations. And we shall unequivocally claim, that no authority in State or Church ought to be tolerated, which would intimidate the mind of the humblest individual in his inquiries after truth, and bring it into subjection, to "the commandments of men."

MR NOYES'S SERMON.

We have recently received, from an intelligent correspondent in New Hampshire, a letter recommending to the attention of the public a late sermon of Rev. Mr Noyes of Brookfield. We cannot better communicate the views of our correspondent, than by giving the letter entire.

Sir,—I have lately read with great interest a discourse by Rev. Mr Noyes, of Brookfield, entitled "The Gospel Exhibited." It was delivered to his people in November last, and contains a well digested and forcible review of the doctrines taught during the first year of his ministerial labors. I have never read anything within so small a compass, better fitted for general distribution, and I do hope the Directors of the American Unitaaian Association will adopt it as one of their tracts. Should they do so, I will take fifty copies to give away, myself. Yours ——

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Berkshire County.

'I understand that you have a paper printed in Boston, that is devoted to Unitarianism. I am unacquainted with your name and also with your paper; but if your paper is of this description, please send it to me. I am happy, Sir, to state to you that the cause of Unitarianism is flourishing in this town. The pastor over the Congregational church appears to be considerably disturbed respecting Unitarianism of late. He has a great deal to say in the pulpit about Unitarian writings, with a view I think to prejudice his hearers against them.'

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Treasurer of the *American Unitarian Association* acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars from the Ladies of Rev. Mr Stetson's Society in Medford, to constitute him a life member of the Association; also, fifteen dollars from the same Ladies, as a contribution to the funds of the Association.

Legislation on Religion. The proceedings referred to in the following article have probably grown out of the sermon of Dr Wilson, Chaplain of the New York House of Assembly, for which he received a deserved public rebuke. A reference to which will be found in the Register of February 11th.

In the New York House of Assembly on the 16th inst.

Mr Moulton from a majority of the select committee to whom were referred 26 memorials from various parts of the state, relative to the employment of chaplains by the legislature and the payment for their services from the public money, with the unanimous consent of the House, submitted a long report adverse to the constitutionality of the practice—concluding with a recommendation that the part of the revised statutes providing for the payment of chaplains appointed by the legislature, be repealed; in conformity with the provisions of a bill introduced at this session by the chairman of the committee. Accompanying the report were the following resolutions, intended to apply to other subjects embraced in the several memorials referred to the committee:

Resolved, That all legislation on religion, other than pursuant to the constitution, to secure to "all mankind within this state, without discrimination or preference" the free and unmolested enjoyment of the rights of opinion and of free discussion, is unjust, unauthorised and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That all existing laws by which any person within this State is coerced, against his conscientious opinions, to conform to the religious creeds or doctrines of others, are unjust, unconstitutional, nugatory, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That to obstruct the public streets or highways with iron chains or other impediments to the free use thereof on Sunday or any other day, is an exercise of power without right, and ought to be interdicted under proper and effectual penalties.

On motion of Mr R. D. Doge the report was laid on the table.

Ordination. In Plainfield, Conn. on the 11th instant, Mr Samuel Rockwell was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in that place.

Installation at Mendon. We copy the following notice from the Independent Messenger of Thursday last.

By divine permission, Rev. Adin Ballou will be installed, on Thursday the 3d day of May next, as Pastor of the First Church and Congregation in Mendon. Sermon by Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham. Friendly clergymen and Christians generally, are respectfully invited to be present.

American Bible Society. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society, will be celebrated in New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock.

Prize Treatise. We insert the following notice as a mere matter of intelligence, and not because we suppose any of our readers will try for the prize. We suppose that the prize is offered, not for the best article on the general question of the truth or falsity of the doctrine, but for the article which best defends the doctrine from the force of the powerful arguments that weigh against it both in reason and scripture.

PRIZE TREATISE ON NATIVE DEPRAVITY.

A friend of evangelical truth has committed to my care one hundred and fifty dollars, designed as a premium for the best original treatise on *Native Depravity*. His object is, not so much to obtain a popular discussion of the subject, as one that is argumentive, and thoroughly scriptural, adapted to the use of ministers, theological students, and readers of the more intelligent class. Though the writers will not be restricted to any prescribed length, it is deemed desirable that the treatise should be over, rather than under 100 pages, 8vo. The manuscripts must be presented for examination before the first day of May, 1833, each being accompanied with the author's name in a sealed envelope, which will not be broken except in the case of the successful candidate.

The judges selected to examine the pieces, and award the premium, are the Rev. Presidents Griffin, Day, and Humphrey. E. Porter.

Theological Seminary, Andover, April 1832.

Churches in New York city. The forth-coming Register of Mr Williams,—says the New York Observer,—will contain a complete list of all the churches in this city, with the site, denomination, and names of the ministers appended. The whole number is one hundred and twenty, viz. Presbyterian 24, Episcopalian 23, Methodist 17, Baptist 14, Dutch Reformed 14, Roman Catholic 5, Jews 3, Friends 4, Lutheran 2, Independent 2, Universalist 2, Unitarian 2, Moravian 1, Mariner's 1, New Jerusalem 1, German Reformed 1, Christian 1, Miscellaneous 3. From the same work we derive the following statement of the number of clergymen of different denominations in the State.

	No in 1819.	No in 1831.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	328	460
Episcopalians,	83	143
Baptists,	139	310
Reformed Dutch,	105	98
Methodists,	90	357
Lutherans,	16	13
Other denominations, not enumerated in 1819,	—	89
Total.	761	1470

Churches in Baltimore. The houses of worship in Baltimore are as follows:

Roman Catholic 5, Protestant Episcopal 4, Associaten Methodists 2, Presbyterian 4, Associated Reformed do. 1, Baptist 4, Methodist Episcopal 8, African, Fish street 1, German Lutheran 1, English do. 1, Seamen's Bethel 1, Evangelical Reformed 1, German Reformed Calvinists 1, Friends 3, Unitarian 1, Dunkards 1, Missionary 1, Scotch Seceders 1, Branch Tabernacle 1, New Jerusalem 1, Universalist 1, amounting in all to 47.

Revival of Suttees. If the following account from the Falmouth Packet is correct, it appears that this barbarous custom is revived in India.

It is well known that Lord William Bentick, the enlightened governor-general of India, by a proclamation which will immortalize his name, put down the practice of Suttees, (or the burning of widows.) It seems, however, that the proclamation of a governor-general of India does not receive the force of law until it has obtained the sanction of the Directors at home; this, it appears, (we state the fact on the authority of Mr Buckingham,) they have in this instance actually refused to give: in consequence, the practice is revived, and widows are now again burnt in India with impunity!

Temperance. The Methodists of New York have prepared a memorial to the ensuing General Conference on the subject of temperance. The memorial recommends the expediency of restoring to their Discipline the original rule of Wesley, which prohibited the manufacture, sale and use of spirituous liquors, "except in cases of extreme necessity."

We have further gratifying intelligence on the subject of temperance from New Bedford. The Courier of the 24th says:—

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, addresses were delivered before large audiences in this town, on the subject of temperance, by Daniel Frost, jr. Esq. Agent of the American Temperance Society. On Sunday evening, the large church of the North Congregational Society was filled to overflowing. The speaker treated an important theme in a manner at once logical and popular. The most sceptical must have been convinced, and those whom it is possible to persuade, must have retired deeply impressed with the necessity of immediate, earnest activity in what may be called emphatically the cause of their country, of society, of religion.

A correspondent of the Courier makes the following additional remarks in regard to the same meeting.

Many who had heretofore been indifferent on this subject, and who had refused to give the sanction of their names to this good work, manifested by their conduct that they were convinced. Convinced of what? says one. They were temperate men before, and what more do you want? Let me tell the inquirer what they were convinced of. It was this: that they have a duty to perform in relation to this subject. They felt that there was an obligation resting upon them to aid in the work of extermination, which has been so auspiciously begun, and they came manfully forward and gave their pledge henceforth not only to abstain from the use of ardent spirits themselves, but to use their exertions to discountenance the use of it by others. Yes, Mr Editor, *two hundred and fourteen* citizens of this town on Sunday evening signed this "Declaration of Independence," and bound themselves to support the principles which it contains.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Assault at Washington. We should have inserted the following article in our last Register, but our paper was nearly completed when the intelligence reached us.

On the evening of the 13th instant, an assault was made upon Hon. Mr Stanberry, a member of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, by Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee. Houston accompanied by an attendant, both armed with heavy bludgeons, attacked Mr Stanberry, knocked him down, beat and bruised him severely, disabled his right arm, and badly fractured his left hand. The pretext for this act of violence, was the remarks which Mr Stanberry made in the House of Representatives relative to a contract for furnishing emigrant Indians, contemplated by Gen. Houston, and Major Eaton. On reading Mr Stanberry's speech, Gen. Houston addressed a note, demanding an explanation; this Mr S. refused, and denied the right of Gen. H. to interrogate him upon the subject. A personal assault was then threatened, and the threat executed. The offensive remarks made by Mr Stanberry, were as follows,—

'The superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudently, to give to Gov. Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place. The editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much credit for defeating the attempted fraud. I understood that it was in consequence of the remonstrance of the delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I *am* indebted to the Telegraph; and that is, that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation.'

On the 14th instant, Mr Stanberry addressed the following note to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir,—I was way-laid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place in the House of Representatives, by reason of which I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interests of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM STANBERRY,
Member of the H. R. from Ohio.

Gen. Houston was taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms, brought before the House of Representatives, and the charges exhibited to him. He requested a delay of twenty four hours to obtain witnesses material to his defence, which was granted. His case was to be investigated at the expiration of that time. A Committee of privileges was appointed, who reported a course of proceedings to be observed in the investigation of the complaint. After a desultory debate the Report was unanimously adopted. Mr Houston was afterwards placed at the bar of the House, attended by his Counsel, Mr Key, and pleaded that he was not guilty, in manner and form as alleged against him. Mr Stanberry was examined under oath. Several interlocutory questions arose, which were debated with considerable warmth. By the last accounts the trial proceeded slowly.

Fisheries. We believe that the Editors of the Marblehead Gazette were right in supposing that the following article, which they published last week, would gratify their readers.

Doubtless many of our readers would be gratified to know the actual state of our fisheries for the past season. It is a subject in which all take a deep interest, and particularly those immediately concerned, for they can perceive what others have done in the business in which they are engaged, and they can determine how near they have come to the general average. The following statement is believed to be correct. We have no data, by which to compare the past with previous years, but this is known, that the tonnage employed is not more than *one half* as much now as it was 25 years ago.

During the past season there were six vessels lost at sea, and generally speaking, the year was very unfavorable.

Statement of the proceeds of 57 vessels engaged in the Cod and Mackerel Fishery. In all there were employed 412 men.

Fish taken 1,682,550. Weighing 55,000 qts. at $2,25 per qt.	$137,500
Oil made, 885 bbls. at $14 per bbl.	12,390
Sounds, Tongues, &c. 1236 bbls. worth	5,000
Mackerel 1600 bbls. at 3,50 per bbl.	5,600
	$160,490
Deduct Salt consumed, 8000 hhds. at $4	32,000
	$128,490
Deduct bait consumed, 1000 bbls. at $5	5,000
Leaving	$123,490
Now if we add the Bounty allowance	17,000
we shall have this sum to divide between own's & cr's $140,490 first, 3 8ths for owners	52,682
	$87,808

leaving $87,808 to be divided between 412 men, which will give $213,52c. while employed. The time employed, on an average, is about eight months. We have endeavored to be as comprehensive as possible, and have not advanced that which is not warranted by plain matter of fact. The amount of Sounds, Tongues, Halibut, &c. saved, if accurately known would, we have no doubt, add one quarter to these last items.

Provincetown. The settlement at Provincetown is at present in a flourishing condition. Its population is but little short of 1800, and there are belonging to the place upwards of 100 vessels. The houses in general are good, and mostly placed on brick foundations. There is in the settlement a spermaceti candle manufactory, a Wesleyan Academy, and three churches. It was not till of late, that due attention was paid to the subject of education. There are now several town schools well supported, and in addition to the Wesleyan Academy, already mentioned, the friends of Liberal Christianity are about to erect a house to be called the "Provincetown Academy and Lyceum." If constructed according to the contemplated plan, it is expected that it will be one of the most beautiful and commodious buildings of the kind yet erected in the Commonwealth. The state of morals in the place is good. The efforts on the subject of temperance have been very successful. There is but one public house in the place, and at that no ardent spirits are sold.

Boston Literary Magazine. Messrs. Clapp & Hull, No. 184 Washington Street, propose issuing a monthly publication, to be called "The Boston Literary Magazine." It will consist of 48 pages 8vo. terms two dollars a year. We wish success to their enterprise, though we cannot but fear that more works of the kind are now in existence than will be well sustained.

City of Providence. The first election of Officers, under the charter incorporating Providence as a city, took place on Wednesday last. Samuel Bridgham, Esq. was chosen Mayor, and Dexter Thurber, Charles Holden, John H. Armsbee, William T. Grinnell, Henry R. Greene, and Asa Messer, Esqs., were chosen Aldermen.

Essex North District. The Governor and Council have appointed Monday the fourteenth day of May next, for an eleventh trial to elect a member of Congress for that District.

New Hampshire. It appears by the New Hampshire Patriot, that Governor Dinsmoor is elected Governor of that State, by a majority of more than ten thousand!

Arrivals in Boston. On Monday the 23d inst. there arrived in Boston, 3 ships, 2 barques, 17 brigs, and 13 schooners; and on Tuesday 3 ships, 8 brigs, and 18 schooners.

Arrivals at New York. On the 22d inst. there arrived in New York, 15 ships, 2 barques, 28 brigs, and 59 schooners.

Duelling. It is stated in the Portsmouth Herald that only five duels have ever been fought in New England, viz: by two servants of the Plymouth colonists, two revolutionary officers in Rhode Island, two young Indians at school at Stratford, Conn. two young men of Boston, and two men who crossed Byram river from New York; and that two only were by New England men. There are still two more which occurred 18 or 20 years since, one fought by two officers of the U. S. service on Fort Independence, one of whom fell and was buried there, and another by two French gentlemen who went from Boston and fought in Rhode Island.

Bowdoin College. The friends of this Institution will be gratified to learn that its reputation and prosperity increase. The Eastern Argus published at Portland, Me. says,—

We have received a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of this College, and of the Medical School of Maine connected with it. The number of students, members of College, is 153; students in select departments, 4; Medical Students, 90; total 247. This catalogue shows a greater number of students, it is believed, than that of any preceding year. Among the members of the College, we observe a considerable number from several of the other States, which shows that the Institution is in high repute abroad, as well as in this State. The same remark may also be made in respect to the Medical School. The necessary annual expenses of a member of Bowdoin College are estimated at the small sum of 119 dollars.

Percy Anecdotes. The Messrs. Harpers of New York are about publishing a new edition of these voluminous and popular anecdotes, with additions of an American character.

Works of Rev. Robert Hall. The Messrs. Harpers have also commenced reprinting the works of this celebrated divine, published in England under the superintendence of Dr Gregory, Professor of the Military Academy at Woolwich. The first volume containing sermons on various subjects has already been issued, in a large octavo of 500 pages.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road. The Schenectady Whig informs that the transportation of the materials for the other track of this road, for which the travel was suspended last fall, being completed, and the damage by the flood having been repaired, the road was to be put in operation on Tuesday last, for the transportation of passengers. The company are now having constructed and intend putting on the road in a short time, a number of carriages of a new and very beautiful and convenient kind. These carriages are of a square form, fifteen feet long, with the separate compartments, and will contain eighteen persons with ease. Passengers, at the same time that they have more room, will be well protected from the smoke and coals of the engine.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We copy the following from the Baltimore Patriot.

This morning we had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the *first* train of cars from the Point, laden with between 300 and 400 barrels of Flour. It was in excellent condition, apparently as fresh as if just delivered from the mills.

We heartily congratulate the public at large, and especially the farmers and millers from those parts of Virginia and Maryland, contiguous to the *present* termination of this great work, upon this auspicious event. They will now have the benefit of a speedy, economical and uninterrupted conveyance to our city.

We learn that arrangements are now in train to run Passenger Cars between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks *daily*, in connexion with regular lines of stage coaches through various directions in Virginia. A daily mail is also to be established between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks.

Grain. It is stated that, in consequence of the severity of the winter and backwardness of the spring, the wheat crops in Virginia and Maryland present a very unpromising appearance.

Emancipation of Slaves. The United States Gazette says,—

Of 479 emigrants to Liberia in 1829—30, more than one half were liberated slaves. Of 46, who sailed from Norfolk in August last, 39 were manumitted on condition of their emigrating to Liberia. Of 21, who sailed from New Orleans in December, 11 were liberated from slavery on the same condition. Of an expedition about to sail from Norfolk, 40 are freemen who have received their liberty in the same way. Three gentlemen in Kentucky offer to liberate 90 slaves, provided they can be sent to Liberia. A lady in the same State proposes to liberate 40 slaves under the same provision. If such are the results of colonization, will any friend of emancipation withhold his patronage from the Colonization Society.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fast Day in Canada. The Governor of Lower Canada has appointed the 4th day of May, as a day of Public Fasting and Prayer in that Province, that Heaven would avert from it the epidemic which has raged in Europe. The reverent and devout observance of the day, is enjoined upon pain of such punishment as the executive authority may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

Cholera in the West Indies. A letter published in the New York Journal of Commerce, from St Thomas, dated April 7th, states that an English ship of war from Barbadoes, had arrived at St Thomas, having on board the cholera. Twentyfive cases had occurred within three days, but none had yet proved fatal.

Arrest of Dr Howe. A French paper states upon good authority that Dr Howe, a citizen of the United States of America, who was sent to Berlin by the Polish Committee of Paris, of which he is a member, for the purpose of distributing relief to the refugees traversing Prussia on their way to France, has been arrested at Berlin, and thrown into prison. When the letter which brought this intelligence was sent off, none of his friends had been allowed access to him.

Glass Bells. A London paper states that another church bell of glass has been cast in Sweden, of 6 feet diameter; its tone is said to be beyond comparison finer than that of any metal bell.

M. Champollion. Galignani's Messenger announces the death of Champollion, in his 42d year, after a long and painful illness. "By his death," says that journal, "the scientific world sustains an irreparable loss. The obscurity of Egyptian history has only acquired sufficient intensity to point to us the treasures which were concealed there, without enabling us to examine and render them available."

England. A late arrival at New York, from Liverpool, furnishes London papers to March 27th. After a debate, which commenced on the 19th, and was continued until the 22d, the Reform bill passed to a third reading by a vote of 355 to 239, being a majority of 116. It was read the third time the following day and passed by acclamation. The bill was carried up to the House of Lords on the 26th, read once and ordered to be printed. No nomination of new Peers had been made, but it was intimated that the ministers would advise this measure, if necessary.

The Cholera continued to increase in London, and in other parts of Europe. The number of new cases in London on the 25th was 105, deaths 62, recoveries 35, remaining cases 179, deaths from the commencement 742. In other parts of the kingdom the number of new cases on the last day reported was 107, deaths 44, cases remaining 134, deaths from the beginning 2,213. The greater part of the cases in London were confined to Southwark and Bermondsey, but there had been 9 cases in Westminster, and in several other open and comparatively cleanly parts of the town.

Mr Van Buren at the King's levee, on the 22d March, took leave previous to his departure for the continent. On the 24th, he dined with the King, at Windsor.

France. Disturbances had taken place at Grenoble, but were quelled, and tranquillity was restored throughout France. The Emperor of Russia expressed great dissatisfaction on learning that French troops had landed at Ancona. In the Chamber of Peers, on the 22d of March, the bill relative to the exclusion of the families of Charles X. and Napoleon, as re-amended by the Chamber of Deputies, was adopted without discussion, by a majority of fifty.

Portugal. There is no further news from Portugal. It is asserted with increased confidence that there would be an interference of Spanish troops, on the landing of Don Pedro. It is supposed that Austria and Prussia favor the cause of Don Miguel, while France and Great Britain take the side of the young Queen, though without any active interference. It is said that the Emperor of Russia, when applied to by Prussia and Austria, to concur in measures for the maintenance of the usurped authority of Don Miguel, replied, "I will never acknowledge as Sovereign, a man possessed of such immoral passions as the Infante Don Miguel!"

At Lisbon all was believed to be ready for the expulsion of Don Miguel, on the arrival of the expedition; and little doubt was entertained in Paris of King Ferdinand's having relinquished all intention of interfering in favor of the former. The army of co-operation, which he had been preparing for Portugal, is to be converted into one merely of observation, subject to the check of an English squadron off the coast, and a French force near the Pyrenees. The issue of the contest between the brothers seems to be regarded as no longer doubtful.

Egypt. From Egypt we learn that St Jean d'Acre has not yet fallen—that Ibrahim had placed all his hopes upon a mine which was soon to be sprung, that his army had suffered great privations, and several ships obliged to return in a damaged state, to Alexandria; but the respectful and submissive manner in which the Turkish Envoy had been received at the Egyptian camp refuted the reports which had been circulated of Mehemed Ali having actually issued a declaration of independence, and formally thrown off the yoke of the Porte.

Cholera in Bilboa. A vessel has arrived at Bristol, after a short passage of six days, from Bilboa. The master states that the cholera has existed in that place for a considerable time, that the deaths daily were about thirty, and that the number of individuals ill of the disease when he left exceeded 3000.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr Leonard Grover to Miss Susan Allen; Mr Enoch Sutton to Miss Hannah A. Ackerman; Mr William K. Foster to Miss Adeline Trott; Mr George Washington Veazie to Miss Mary Jane Bennet; Mr David Winkley to Miss Maria A. Lewis; Mr J. Page Chapman to Miss Pauline Fairbanks; Mr Daniel Holmes to Miss Joanna Lord.

By Rev. Mr Emerson, Otis Turner, Esq. to Miss Sarah Loring, daughter of Capt. Timothy House.

By Rev. Mr Barrett, Mr William Archer, 3d, of Salem, to Miss Maria A. Davis, of Warren, Me.

In Malden, Mr Charles B. Swain, of Nantucket, to Miss Susan H. Odiorne.

In Quincy, Mr Lewis L. Swain, of Hingham, to Miss Emeline B. Whiting.

In Dedham, Mr Richard H. Wiswall to Miss Mehitable S. Fuller.

In Hingham, Mr Morris Fearing to Miss Nabby, daughter of Capt. David Whiton.

In Weymouth, Mr Israel Fearing, Jr. to Miss Clarinda, daughter of Silas White, Esq.

In Salem, Mr Amos Austin, of Lynn, to Miss Sarah S. Noble; Mr James Williams to Miss Hannah Hazard.

In Taunton, Mr Barney Reed to Miss Charlotte Lincoln.

In Easton, Mr Ambrose H. Randall to Miss Deborah Joyce, of Taunton.

In Framingham, Rev. Appleton Belknap to Miss Nancy Boynton; Mr Edward Knowlton to Miss Almira Davis.

In Deerfield, Dr William Henry to Miss Sarah Stebbins.

In Exeter, N. H. Charles C. P. Gale, Esq. Principal of the Adam Female Academy in Derry, to Miss Martha, daughter of Col. Seth Walker.

In Baltimore, Mr Matthew M. Keirle, to Miss Sarah J. daughter of Mr Nath. Garland, of Danvers, Mass.; Mr Edward Calder, of Charlestown, to Miss Rosana McNeal.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr Edward Watts, aged 26, of the house of Cockayne, Watts & Co. New Orleans; Mrs Hannah Gifford, 28, daughter of Mr Nahum Cutler; Mr Thomas L. Jones, 27; Miss Elizabeth Hathaway, formerly of Suffield, Conn. 25; Mr Reuben Stackpole, 33.

The whole number of deaths reported at the Health Office, in this city, the week ending the 21st inst. were 30.

In Charlestown, Mr Samuel Stone, aged 37.

In Roxbury, Mr Noah Davis, aged 66.

In East Cambridge, 17th inst. Mrs Eleanor, wife of Mr Charles Wait, aged 41.

In Milton, on the 14th inst. Mr Jaazaniah Ford, aged 75.

In Medford, Remember Preston, Esq. aged 76; Mrs Charlotte, wife of Mr Miles Samson, 84; Miss Mary Ann Lewis, 23.

In Lexington, 10th inst. Miss Elizabeth Hadley, aged 90.

In Walpole, Mr Samuel Fuller, aged 82.

In Harvard, Mr John Hill, aged 70.

In Billerica, Mr Nathaniel Sarvice, aged 86, a revolutionary pensioner, formerly, of Boston.

In Lancaster, Mr Calvin Wilder, aged 59.

In Hingham, Mrs Hannah Lazell, aged 82.

In Taunton, 2d inst. Abel 2 1-2 years, 7th, William S. 7 years, and 10th, Mary Jane, 4 years, children of Mr Abel Crane; Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr Paul Eddy, aged 78.

In Sterling, on the 3d inst. widow Esther Kendall, aged 93. To the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, it is unnecessary to speak of those virtues which so eminently characterised this venerable and worthy woman. She will long be remembered as one who possessed an unusually cheerful mind, an amiable disposition and a benevolent heart. She retained her mental faculties to the hour of her death, which event she had long anticipated with a calm and holy joy, supported and animated by a strong and lively hope in the promises of that religion of which she had been for many years a worthy and exemplary professor. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—*Com.*

[Printers in Vermont are requested to insert the above death.]

In Plymouth, Mrs Lucy, wife of Mr Caleb Holmes, aged 21.

In Barnstable, Mr Nathaniel Burgess, aged 90.

In Salisbury, Mrs Sally Carr, aged 91; Lieut. Joseph French, 87.

In Dixmont, Mr Moses Porter, aged 82.—In Montville, John Bickmore, 72, and in Vassalborough, Mr Jacob Bragg, 71, all soldiers of the revolutionary war.

In Stratham, N. H. Capt. Daniel Jewell, aged 88. He commanded a company stationed at West Point in the revolutionary war.

In Windsor, Vt. Capt. Oliver Barrett, aged 78, and Mr Nathan Perkins, 75, soldiers of the revolution.

In Woodstock, Vt. Mr Fay Edgerton, of Bennington, Professor of Chemistry in the Clinical School of Medicine, aged 98.

In Dummerston, Joseph Esemple, aged 88, a soldier of the revolution.

In Middletown, Conn. Mr David Hubbard, aged 75. He was a patriot of the revolution. He was in the battle of Saratoga.——Mr John Crowell, 73. He was a soldier of the old French war, and marched with the expedition against Canada when only 16 years old.

In Kingston, N. J. Caroline, aged 22, and Ann, 18, daughters of Mr Samuel Longstreet.

In Philadelphia, Mrs Sarah Pilmore, wife of Charles A. Poulson, Editor of the American Daily Advertiser. In the Philadelphia Alms-house, Christiana Menzies, at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve, a native of Strathspey, Invernesshire, Scotland.

In Baltimore, Mr Robert Wilson, aged 102.

In New Orleans, Mr Moses P. Stickney, formerly of Boston, and son of the late Rev. Jonathan Stickney, of Newburyport.

In Clifton, England, James Graves Russell, Esq. aged 83, formerly of Boston, and brother of the late Hon. Thomas Russell.

At her residence in Gloucester Place, London, on the 10th of March, Mrs Manners Sutton, mother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, aged 78.

In Paris, 1st ult. Anne Frances Countess Colonna Walewski, formerly of Boston, daughter of the late John Bulkley Esq. of Lisbon, and widow of the late Gen. Humphreys, U. S. Minister at Lisbon and at Madrid.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the "*Book and Pamphlet Society*" will be held at the COWPER COMMITTEE ROOM, No 9 Cornhill, over Messrs Pierce & Parker's, on Monday evening, 31st instant, at half past seven o'clock, for the choice of Officers, hearing the Report of the Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. F. T. GRAY, *Secretary.*
April 21.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

GRAY & BOWEN, 141 Washington Street, have for sale a copy of each of the following works, which will be sold at a low price.

Ciceronis Opera. Edit. Bipont. 1780. 18 vols. 8vo.
Œuvres Completes de Fenelon. 19 vols. 12mo.
Sermons de Bourdaloue. 11 vols. 12mo.
April 28.

NEW BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

This day published by B. H. GREENE, 124 Washington street, corner of Water street.

"An Only Son," A narrative, by the author of 'My Eerly Days.'

"Five years of Youth, or Sense and Sentiment," by Harriet Martineau, author of 'Times of the Saviour.'

Extract from the preface to "Five years of Youth."

It is possible that, in reading books like the following, not only motherless daughters may be interested by a narrative which comes home to their feelings; but that some who have mothers may be roused to such reflections, to such comparison of their own situation and character with those of others, as may be of no little benefit to their affections. Such, at least, is the effect of the comparison in actual life, of which it is the highest ambition of this little work to be a faithful transcript.

Also just published a new Class Paper for Teachers, Price $2 per doz. 3tis. April 28.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sabbath School Committees, &c. who are now about to replenish their libraries with Books, will do well to call at the "SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKSTORE," No. 18 Court St. Boston—where they will find as *good and extensive* an assortment as is to be found in any one Store in the *United States*, and on as liberal terms, (the Subscriber having purchased of almost every publisher, and paid the cash for his stock can afford to sell at the lowest rates.)

☞ Orders *punctually* and *promptly* attended to—and any book may be exchanged, if returned in a reasonable time. FRED. B. CALLENDER.
April 28. 2wis2wos.

BOSTON SCHOOL ATLAS.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published the 'Boston School Atlas,' embracing a Compendium of Geography, fifth edition, containing eighteen Maps and Charts, and fifty Engravings. The following is the notice given of it by Mr James Furbush, Principal of the High School in Portland.

Messrs. LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

I have examined the Boston School Atlas, and think it admirably adapted to beginners in the study of the subject treated on. It is what is wanted in all books for learners—*simple, philosophical, and practical.* I hope it will be extensively used.

*** This fifth edition is embellished with many useful engravings, and a Compendium of Geography has been added to the work which enhances its value. It is the cheapest Geography now before the public, and contains all that is necessary for the common Schools of our country. Instructors and parents are invited to examine this enlarged and improved edition.
April 28.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S REWARD.

This day published by BENJAMIN H. GREENE, 124 Washington street, "An Address delivered before the Hancock Sunday School, on the removal of that school to the Vestry of the Second Church, by the Superintendant."

This Address contains an account of one of the first Unitarian Schools in this city, and a sketch of the advantages derived by Teachers from these institutions. Price 75 cents per dozen. 3tis. April 21.

THE CHOICE.

Just published by L. C. BOWLES, 124 Washington street, "The Choice," a Tragedy, with other Miscellaneous Poems. By HANNAH J. PACKARD.
April 21.

REVIEW OF A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Just published by L. C. BOWLES, 124 Washington street, "A Review of a Confession of Faith and Covenant, adopted by the First Church of Christ in Framingham, Ms., January, 1832." April 21.

EMERSON'S SECOND PART
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC,
IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED
BY
LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

THE plan of this book is such that Mental and Written Arithmetic are very happily and conveniently united. Although *rules* are not excluded from the book, yet the illustrations which the author has introduced, render the operation on numbers so clear and interesting, that the learner is prepared rather to make rules for himself than to rely on them from his book.

Boston, April 23, 1832.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASS BOOK.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published a new edition of the "Young Ladies' Class Book, a reader for the higher classes in Female Seminaries." By EBENEZER BAILEY, Principal of the High School for Young Ladies in Boston. Mr Bailey's long experience peculiarly qualifies him to furnish a reading book for young Ladies, and he has executed the task to universal approbation. The beauty of the compositions selected, and the moral tendency of the pieces, must render its use invaluable in schools. Already it has been introduced into numerous seminaries, and the attention of School Committees and Instructers is respectfully solicited to the work at the opening of the Spring schools.

From the Philadelphia 'Christian Index.'

The Young Ladies' Class Book. Another school book! Well, this is not superfluous. We congratulate the teachers and the pupils of the present day upon the constant accessions made to their facilities in imparting and receiving instruction. Here is a neat class book for young ladies, made up of beautiful prose and poetry, in which the sweet and useful are happily blended. Let the young ladies' worthy teachers, commit most of these extracts to memory, and then do you teach them, by your own example, how to read and pronounce, and understand what they may have so committed. Good books are of little use without good teachers, and one of the greatest attainments in a teacher, is to be able to read well. April 28.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

This day published by GRAY & BOWEN, No 141 Washington Street.

"The Carter Family, or nine pence a week, is how much a year."

"Patrick Clary, or the young Irish emigrant."

The above are publications of the Boston Sunday School Society, and intended for Sunday School Libraries. April 21.

NOW IN PRESS:

A Sequel to the Well Spent Hour; likewise a new edition of the First Part, corrected and enlarged by the Author; both volumes to be embellished with engravings. 3t. April 14.

A CARD
TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, &c.

BENJ. H. GREENE, (of the late firm of WAIT, GREENE, & Co,) would respectfully inform his friends and all interested in Sunday school instruction, that he may now be found at No. 124 Washington Street, the front store, lately occupied by Mr L. C. BOWLES. He has a very great variety of books for Sunday school and juvenile libraries, which have been selected with great care, and have the approbation of many individuals interested in Sunday schools, under the direction of Unitarian Christians. A catalogue may be found at his store; and those who live at a distance and cannot call, may send their orders, relying on the best selection that can be made, and if not acceptable, they may be returned. No. 124 Washington Street.
corner of Water Street.

N. B. Several new books are in press, due notice of which will be given. 6teop March 24.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE AND LITERARY GAZETTE, Edited by MRS SARAH J. HALE. No. 4. Vol. V. Just published by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, No. 411 Washington Street.

CONTENTS.

Original Miscellany.—The Philosophy of Human Happiness; Engagements; Sketches of American Characters; Cuba; A Page from the Book of Nature, No. 3; Loved and Lost; Infant School; Extract from a Letter to the Editor.

Original Poetry.—Absent Friends; The Exile's Lament; To a Lady; St Marks Bell at Venice.

Literary Notices.—Poems—By William C. Bryant; The American Quarterly Review; Simple Stories; Notice to Correspondents.—*Music.*—No Home but Heaven. April 21.

TRACT No. 58, *(First Series)* A. U. A.

Just published at the Depository, 141 Washington Street, Tract No. 58, of the first series of the American Unitarian Association, for April, entitled, "An Outline of the Testimony of Scripture against the Trinity. By HENRY WARE, Jr." pp. 22.
GRAY & BOWEN.

OWEN FELLTHAM'S RESOLVES.

JUST published by HILLIARD & BROWN, Booksellers to the University, Cambridge.

"*The Library of the Old English Prose Writers,* edited by Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG;—Vol. IV. containing 'Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political. By OWEN FELLTHAM. With some account of the author and his writings.' To which is appended, Fellthan's 'Brief Character of the Low Countries under the States; being Three Weeks' Observation of the Vices and Virtues of the Inhabitants.'

Extract from the Retrospective Review.

"The Resolves comprise a series of Essays on subjects connected with religion, morality, and the conduct of life; and they appear to have been termed Resolves, because, at the conclusion of each Essay, the author generally forms resolutions founded on his own precepts, having, as he states in his Preface, written and published his Reflections 'not so much to please others as to profit himself.' In this direct personal application they differ from the Essays, Civil, and Moral, of Lord Bacon, to which they otherwise bear a frequent resemblance in manner, and still more in matter, the subjects of a great many of the Resolves being the same as those treated on by the illustrious writer alluded to. Like the great Chancellor, too, he often brings the imagination of the poet to aid the wisdom of the philospher. Bacon has been much extolled for the splendor of his imagery: we doubt whether many metaphors could be produced from his works, surpassing the beauty of those which we shall quote from the Resolves.

"Proceeding from style to sentiment, we are every where, in the Resolves, impressed with a high opinion of our author's excellent good sense and knowledge of mankind. But the highest excellency of the Resolves—an excellency, before which every merit of composition sinks into insignificance—is the purity of the religious and moral principles they exhibit.

"We lay aside the Resolves, as we part from our dearest friends, in the hope of frequently returning to them. We recommend the whole of them to our readers' perusal. They will find therein more solid maxims, as much piety, and far better writing, than in most of the pulpit lectures now current among us."

H. & B. have on hand a few sets of the preceding volumes of the 'Library.'

Vol. I. FULLER'S HOLY STATE.

Vol. II. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S DEFENCE OF POESY. SELDEN'S TABLE TALK.

Vol. III. SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,—including 'The Religion of a Physician,' the treatise 'On Urn-Burial,' the 'Letter to a Friend on the Death of his Intimate Friend,' and selections from the 'Christian Morals,' and the 'Vulgar Errors.' April 14.

RAMMOHUN ROY'S WORKS.

The Theological writings of this distinguished man in one vol. 8vo, may be obtained at this Office.

ORDERS FOR ENGLISH BOOKS.

Orders received at this Office and promptly answered, for English Books. Feb. 18.

WARE'S DISCOURSES ON THE OFFICES AND CHARACTER OF JESUS CHRIST.

The cheap edition of these discourses may be obtained at this Office. Feb. 18.

BROOKS'S PRAYERS.

For sale at this Office, "Brooks' Prayers,—latest edition. Feb. 18.

CHANNING'S DISCOURSES.

For sale at this Office "Discourses, Reviews and Miscellanies." by W. E. CHANNING, D. D. One volume 8vo.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

BY J. MALCOMB, ESQ.

Dear as the dove, whose wafting wing
The green leaf ransom'd from the main,
Thy genial glow, returning Spring,
Comes to our shores again;
For thou hast been a wanderer long,
On many a fair and foreign strand,
In balm and beauty, sun and song,
Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossom to the bee,
To earth a robe of emerald dye;
The leaflet to the naked tree,
And rainbow in the sky;
I feel thy blest, benign control
The pulses of my youth restore;
Opening the spring of sense and soul,
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers,
With sorrow's pale and spectre band;
Or blend with thine the faded flowers
Of memory's distant land:
For thou wert surely never given
To wake regret from pleasures gone;
But like an angel sent from heaven,
To soothe creation's groan.

Then, while the groves thy garlands twine,
Thy spirit breathes in flower and tree,
My heart shall kindle at thy shrine,
And worship GOD in thee:
And in some calm sequestered spot,
While listening to thy choral strain,
Past griefs shall be awhile forgot,
And pleasures bloom again.

SPRING.

BY MARY HOWITT.

The spring—she is a blessed thing!
She is the mother of the flowers!
She is the mate of birds and bees,
The partner of their revelries,
Our star of hope through wint'ry hours.

The merry children when they see
Her coming, by the budding thorn,
They leap upon the cottage floor,
They shout beside the cottage door,
And run to meet her night and morn.

They are soonest with her in the woods,
Peeping the withered leaves among,
To find the earliest, fragrant thing,
That dares from the cold earth to spring,
Or catch the earliest wild bird's song.

The little brooks run on in light,
As if they had a chase of mirth;
The skies are blue, the air is warm:
Our very hearts have caught the charm
That sheds a beauty over earth.

The aged man is in the field,
The maiden 'mong her garden flowers,
The sons of sorrow and distress
Are wandering in forgetfulness
Of wants that fret, and care that lowers.

She comes with more than present good—
With joys in store for future years,
From which, in striving crowds apart,
The bowed in spirit, bruised in heart,
May glean up hope with grateful tears.

Up—let us to the fields away,
And breathe the fresh and balmy air:
The bird is building in the tree,
The flower has opened to the bee,
And health, and love, and peace are there.

THE SHIP IS READY.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Fare thee well! the ship is ready,
And the breeze is fresh and steady.
Hands are fast, the anchor weighing;
High in air the streamer's playing.
Spread the sails—the waves are swelling
Proudly round thy buoyant dwelling.
Fare thee well! and when at sea,
Think of those who sigh for thee.

When from land and home receding,
And from hearts that ache to bleeding,
Think of those behind, who love thee,
While the sun is bright above thee!
Then, as down the ocean glancing,
With the waves his rays are dancing,
Think how long the nights will be
To eyes that weep for thee.

When the lonely night-watch keeping,
All below thee still and sleeping—
As the needle points the quarter
O'er the wide and trackless water,
Let thy vigils ever find thee
Mindful of the friends behind thee!
Let thy bosom's magnet be
turned to those, who wake for thee!

When, with slow and gentle motion,
Heaves the bosom of the ocean—
While in peace thy bark is riding,
And the silver moon is gliding
O'er the sky with tranquil splendor,
Where the shining hosts attend her;
Let the brightest visions be
Country, home and friends, to thee!

When the tempests hovers o'er thee,
Danger, wreck, and death before thee,
While the sword of fire is gleaming,
Wild the winds, the torrent streaming,
Then, a pious suppliant bending,
Let thy thoughts to heaven ascending
Reach the mercy seat, to be
Met by prayers that rise for thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE COMBINATION AGAINST INTEMPERANCE EXPLAINED AND JUSTIFIED."

This is the leading subject of an Address delivered before the Cambridge Temperance Society by the Rev. Professor Ware, Jun. which has just now been published. It is among the excellent things, which an enlightened and earnest zeal in this cause has called forth, and we commend it to the attention of all, who for any reason, whether for good to others, or for warning or reformation in themselves, are concerned. After so much has been well said, and we rejoice to add, successfully done in this cause, it is difficult to present anything new. But this is not wanted. True, unexaggerated statements of facts and solemn appeals to experience and conscience on this subject are all that is required.

In this Address Mr Ware particularly considers the objections, which have been made to the "combination" against intemperance, and to the "pledge" it requires, by some considered as inexpedient in the principle, and unnecessary for the accomplishment of the object itself.

On the yet more difficult topic of engaging in the manufacture or traffic of spirits, he thus speaks:—

It is obvious, therefore, that the principles of this combination go to discourage the manufacture of spirits, and abolish the traffic in them. He who holds them cannot consistently supply to his fellow-men the temptations and facilities to that indulgence, which he professes to esteem the source of immeasurable calamities to them. He cannot consistently labor to rid the land of intemperance, and yet make it for his own interest that men should buy at his distillery or drink at his shop.

I am aware of the delicacy of this part of the subject. I know the risk I run of hurting the feelings of men engaged in the business, which was, when they entered it, and always hitherto has been, considered as reputable as any other; and who have not yet had the subject so presented to them, that they perceive themselves to be occupied in spreading misery and desolation around them. All their habits of education and of life, their business, their interest, and their connexions, concur to blind them, and they are not likely to discern, so readily as others, the inherent vice of their vocation. Even John Newton, for some time after his character became Christian, failed to see, that his employment in the slave-trade was in contradiction to his religious principles; and it sounds harshly to the ears of our neighbors, when it is said to them for the first time, that the trade in rum is no better than the trade in men. Yet if we judge impartially, by the wretchedness and sin resulting from each, can we doubt that it is so?

I desire, therefore, to speak inoffensively, but I must speak decidely. No proposition seems to me susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this,—and I am sure that no person can give it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it,—that, in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principle, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instrument of intoxication.

For let him consider what it amounts to. To no less than this: employing his time, capital, and industry, to prepare for use, and offer for use, that thing, which has been proved to be the principal source of misery and crime in modern society;—providing for men the convenient and tempting means of ruining their health and their business, beggaring their families, becoming vagabonds and a nuisance while alive, sinking prematurely to a dishonorable grave, and entering eternity,—oh, with what a preparation!—Let him consider this,—and he will perceive, that, however little he may have intended it, however little he may have thought of it, the nature of his calling has rendered it inevitable. He cannot be a dealer in spirits without becoming accessary to all this vice and ruin.

He does not wish to create drunkards; he does not take pleasure in multiplying poverty, suffering, and sin; he is astonished that men can be such idiots and brutes; he wonders that they do not drink with moderation. Alas! he does not reflect that the inevitable tendency of the shop and the barroom is to decoy men from themselves and their self-command. He does not reflect how hopeless it is, as all experience has proved,—that such places should exist, and no men become intemperate. Their existence is certainly the occasion, if not the cause, of a vast proportion of the evil. If the poison were not freely offered for sale, it would not be purchased.

This is easily tested. How happens it that in that village there were so many neglected farms, and houses going to decay; that so many families lived in squalidness and quarrelling, and that a general want of enterprise marked its slovenly aspect?—There were four places in that village, at which strong drink was retailed; and it was the custom of the villagers to assemble there and discuss the times. As a natural consequence, they became idle, shiftless, slovenly, and quarrelsome. Now suppose, that twenty years ago the town had resolved, that no retailers should be allowed there,—as has recently been done in Utica, N. Y.;—that, consequently, no spirits had, since that time, been carried there for sale. Who can deny that the whole aspect of things would be other than it is? Who does not see, that the very persons who are now worthless sots, would have grown up a thriving, industrious population? This is the result which we wish to see accomplished throughout the community. It has already been witnessed in some places, where words have hardly power enough to express the gratitude and gladness of the people at the happy change. What hinders that the change should take place every where? What hinders that every community should be filled only with sober, thrifty, enterprising men, helping forward, instead of keeping back the general good? What hinders? Every one must see the answer to be, *the manufacture and the sale of ardent spirits.* Let us turn the matter as we will, it comes to this at last. And until those who are most concerned in the fact see it in its true light, and become willing to sacrifice a brief present gain to the welfare of the community, the day of universal temperance with its train of blessings will be retarded in its coming. They must first lock up,—for they hold the keys,—the fountains of that desolating flood which now overflows and stagnates upon the corrupted land.

Honored be they who have done this! Honor to the names of those,—the only persons in any sense *sufferers* in this cause,—who have, with manly principle and conscientious self-denial, thrown away their gains, that their fellow-men might be safe. They already form a numerous host; every day witnesses accessions to their ranks. They are now, and from this time forth they must be, the most efficient promoters of the auspicious reformation; since each of them, not only, like the rest of us, refuses to touch the poison as it flows, but absolutely annihilates one of its streams. To these men it belongs to finish the work which others have so propitiously begun.

SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

We copy from the Boston Daily Advertiser the following information respecting this place.

It is probably known to most of our readers, that this is an infant English settlement, upon a small island near the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, which has within a few years become an important place of trade. The settlement was begun since the restoration of the island of Java to the Dutch, and it has now become a place of 15 or 20,000 inhabitants. Although it is situated near the equator, the climate proves to be healthy, from the influence of the continued sea breezes, and the dryness of the soil. The island produces the tropical fruits, but the inhabitants rely for the chief part of their supplies upon their commerce with the neighboring countries.

A friend has lately put into our hands a copy of the Singapore Chronicle, of the 21st of July last, which contains a detailed statement of the commerce which was carried on with that port in the preceding season by the traders of two of the neighboring countries, Cochin China and Siam. The trade of Cochin China is carried on in vessels called junks, or topes, the largest of which are of 175 to 250 tons burden. The number of these vessels which arrived at Singapore from that country, in the year ending on the 1st of May last, was 35. They were from the ports of Anam, Lohinoi, Kangkao, Harlam, and Saigon. The imports consisted mostly of rice, salt, and sugar. Among the other articles of import, were sticklac, gamboge, raw silk, silk goods, and salted provisions.

The junks with their cargoes commonly belong to their commanders, with a small interest in the cargo by each individual of the crew. They export on their return from Singapore, opium, plain and printed cottons, woollens, and India piece goods, with some other articles of English manufacture.

The trade with Siam is more extensive than that with Cochin China. The junks are large, being generally from 200 to 300 tons burden. They come directly from Rangkok.—The chief imports are sugar, rice, salt, and oil, with small quantities of Japan wood, ivory, haddy, onions, and iron pans. This trade is not conducted by the Siamese themselves, who are an indolent race, without either industry or enterprise.—The trade is almost entirely conducted by Chinese, who are either natives of China, or descendants of people of that country, settled in Siam. The manufacture of sugar in Siam, is almost carried on by the Chinese. The native Siamese confine themselves chiefly to the raising of haddy, the manufacture of salt, and the collecting of gums, and the valuable kinds of wood which are found in the forests of that country. The exports to Siam, consist chiefly of English piece goods, India goods, opium, and a few other articles.

The following extract of a letter, written by a person who has resided for some time in the country, which we copy from the paper above mentioned, will serve to give some idea of the country and its inhabitants.

"If there is a country on the globe filled with the ridiculous, as also with immense riches, it is Siam. It is truly a pity that so rich and fertile a country should be in no better hands. It is a fact worth knowing, that the tea tree grows as luxuriantly here as in China; but mark the difference—in China it costs much trouble; in Siam, the lazy Siamese suffer it to grow wild;—yet in its wildness it is equal to the Chinese plant. What would it be, if cultivated? But the summit of Buddhist felicity is absorption, and as that is not attainable, sleep is an excellent substitute:—the tea is left to grow as it can. The silk worm too abounds, also the mulberry tree, all wild for the same reason; and others besides, which relate to the government. The heir apparent is about 20 years, and is immensely rich in gold, silver, and jewels, but a child in all his manners. He and his attendants play the most ridiculous grimaces. In this rich country there must be mines of silver and gold; of silver it is evident, for several told us that in the rainy season, when the ground is drenched, pieces of silver are found as large as a tichal. Indigo too is luxuriant, so also is the Coffee plant; the fruits all grow wild;—still they are much finer and more numerous than any I have met with elsewhere. Of the mangoes there are 30 species, most delicious; several species of the mangostien, oranges, &c. abound, all wild. In fact, this exuberant country in the hands of Europeans might become a perfect paradise, and a mart for half the world. Cotton is plentiful, and as fine as silk, but these wretches do not know how to value it beyond stuffing beds and pillows. True it is short, but it is wild."

BALLOON.

We give the following account of the balloon, from the Juvenile Encyclopædia.

AEROSTATION, or the art of navigating through the air, is of modern invention,—the honor of having made the first successful experiments in it, belongs to Mr Cavallo, an account of which was read to the Royal Society, in 1782. But it is said that Gusman, a Portuguese, had early in the last century, launched a paper bag filled with air, which, however, fell on attaining the height of two hundred feet. Soon after Mr Cavendish's discovery of the specific gravity of inflammable air, Dr Black suggested, in his lectures at Edinburgh, as early as 1767 or 1768, that a bladder filled with such air would form a mass lighter than atmospheric air; but from other engagements he did not pursue the subject, and therefore to Cavallo is the immediate honor of the discovery awarded. In the same year, (1782,) the *Mongolfiers*, (brothers) invented in France, the first large balloon of linen, lined with paper, and inflated it with heated smoke, obtained from chopped straw and wool. This balloon contained upwards of twenty three thousand cubic feet of air, and was capable of lifting five hundred pounds, including its own weight. In ten minutes, it rose to the height of six thousand feet, and fell, when exhausted to the ground, at the distance of seven thousand six hundred and sixtyeight feet from the place it had left. Live animals were at first sent up in such machines; but at length men ventured into the hitherto unvisited regions of the air. The great difference, however, between the specific gravity of atmospheric air and *hydrogen gas*, soon led to the abandonment of heated smoke, and thenceforward most balloons have been inflated with this last gas; latterly, in this country, *carburetted hydrogen* is the gas usually employed; although on a small scale, the combustion of spirits of wine will exhibit the phenomenon of the balloon, even when it is made of paper. Balloons are usually made of oiled silk, and of large dimensions; beneath is a car, attached by ropes to the machine, sufficiently large to contain one or more persons: they are now so commonly exhibited in the air, in and around the metropolis, as scarcely to be objects of wonder; they do not seem to have yet been made of much use; and the impossibility of impelling them in any direction, they being wholly at the mercy of the wind or currents of air, renders them little more than mere curiosities.

'A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.'

Madame de Genlis relates the following anecdote of her residence in Berlin.

My saloon had two doors: one opening into my chamber, and the other conducting to a private staircase descending to the court; on the platform of this staircase was a door opposite to mine, belonging to the apartments of an emigrant. This man was of a savage disposition, and I never saw any one in his house. Some one had given me two pots of hyacinths;—at night I placed them on this platform between my neighbor's door and my own. In the morning I went to take them again, and had the disagreeable surprise to see my beautiful hyacinths cut in pieces and scattered around the pots which held them; I easily guessed that my neighbor was the author of this deed, who had been excited to it doubtless, notwithstanding his French politeness, by the libels which were published against me. Not wishing the affair to be known, I did not ask more flowers of the persons who had given me these; but directed a servant to buy me some. Having placed these in the pots, I attached to them a slip of paper on which I wrote these words,—"*Destroy my works if you will, but respect the works of God.*" At night I placed them on the platform—in the morning I went with eagerness to see what had been their fate, and saw with great pleasure that some one had been content with simply watering them; I carried them immediately into the saloon, and placing them on the table, perceived that there was attached to them two silk strings, each having a charming cornelian ring.

[From Booth's Principle of English Composition.]

MUSIC.

Simple thought chanted to simple melodies are, no doubt, indigenous in every age and country; and we may cite, in evidence, that what modern musicians understand by harmony was unknown to the Greeks, as it yet is to the Chinese. Song, as distinguished from duets and glees, is the effusion of an individual. The music must be adopted to a single voice; and if other tones are introduced, they must be subservient; otherwise, the author is tempted to say as the Chinese did, (when "God save the King," was played in parts,) that the air might be very good, if the accompaniments would let it be heard.

TULIP TREE.

In 1756, the famous tulip tree in Lord Peterborough's garden at Parson's Green, near Fulham, died; it was about seventy feet high, the tallest tree in the ground, and perhaps a hundred years old, being the first tree of the kind raised in England. It had for many years the visitation of the curious to see its flowers, and admire its beauty; for it was as straight as an arrow, and died of age, by a gentle decay. It was remarkable, the same year that this died, a tulip tree, which was given to Sir Charles Wager, flowered for the first time in his garden, which was opposite Lord Peterborough's. This tulip tree was raised from seed, and it was thirty years old when it flowered.

BOOKS IN PRESS.

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, School Book Publishers, Boston, have in Press—

"The American Common Place Book of Pulpit Eloquence," by George B. Cheever, (author of the Common Place Book of Prose and of Poetry,) with portraits.

"Conversations on the Evidence of Christianity"—for schools and families—by Rev. J. L. Blake.

"The Book of Curiosities," with many engravings—by Peter Parley.

"A Universal Gazetteer," 1 vol. 8vo. with the new census, corrected to 1832.

"A Universal Pocket Gazetteer," do. do.

"A System of Universal Geography;" popular and scientific, comprising a physical, political and statistical account of the world and its various divisions, embracing extensive extracts from recent travels, and illustrated by four hundred beautiful engravings. By S. G. Goodrich. This work, which will be comprised in one octavo volume of 900 pages, is intended to compise all that is interesting and valuable in Malte Brun and Bell, the most able modern Geographers, and at the same time to combine with them copious extracts from the best books of travels, and most authentic registers of facts; the whole to be presented to the reader with a careful attention to two leading objects; first, that it shall be correct and authentic, for study; and second, that it shall be lively and interesting for general reading, and a valuable addition to every family library.

"Lectures to Female Teachers," by S. R. Hall—author of Lectures on School Keeping.

"Saturday Lectures," for young ladies, by Mrs Lincoln—author of Lectures on Botany, &c.

"A Second Book of History," by the author of Parley's First Book of History, and on the same plan—embracing the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere—with many maps and engravings.

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"Peter Parley's History of Ancient Rome," with an account of Modern Italy—with a map and engravings.

"Peter Parley's History of Ancient and Modern Greece," with a map and engravings—this is now published and the others will soon follow.

"A Family Treatise on the Mythology of the Ancient Greeks and Romans"—to be read in schools and families with the above Histories of Greece and Rome. In this work, the subject will be treated in a different manner from what it has generally been. Probably there never has been a work of the kind received with so much favor and so quickly and extensively adopted in this country as Parley's First Book of History. The others are written in the same attractive and entertaining manner, and where they are used, the study of history will become a pleasure, rather than a task, as it has always heretofore been.

"An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy, for Schools—by John Vose. This work will unquestionably sustain the high reputation of the author as a Mathematician, and supply a want, long felt, of a good text book for schools on this subject.

"Elements of Chemistry," for the use of Schools—by Francis J. Grund.

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"Lempriere's Classical Dictionary," slightly abridged, but containing every important or useful name in the original, and divested of everything indelicate or which has rendered former editions improper for the use of young people—1 vol 12mo.

"Elements of Natural Philosophy," for the use of Schools—by Francis J. Grund.

"Crocker's Boswell's Johnson,"—Johnson's Works, complete, including the Tour to the Hebrides, and Boswell's Life of Johnson, handsomely executed, in 2 vols. 8vo.

April 21.

MRS RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT

For sale at this office, "A Statement of Proceedings against Mrs EMILY RICHARDSON, in the Second Congregational Church in Reading." This is the pamphlet from which extracts have been lately given in the Register.

MR CLARKE'S SERMON

Just published by CARTER & HENDEE "An Explanation of John i. 1, in a Discourse, by PITT CLARKE, Minister of the Church in Norton."

March 24.

LIBERAL PREACHER.

New Subscribers to the Liberal Preacher can be supplied with the preceding volume, [which is the first of the new series,] at one quarter discount.

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For sale at this Office Saurin's Sermons, in 8 vols. translated from the French, by ROBERT ROBINSON.

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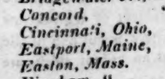
For sale at this Office "Geographical Presents," of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in three distinct vols. They contain descriptions of the different parts of the world, and many fine engravings, and are handsomely bound in morocco. They are very suitable either for juvenile libraries, or as presents to young people.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Boston, Fitzwilliam, and *Brattleborough* Mail Stage The public are respectfully informed that the mail stage on the above route will in future leave the General Stage Office, Wildes', No. 11 Elm street, Boston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Brattleborough, at 9 A M. where it intersects all the Western, Southern, and Northern stages. C. FIELD, *Agent*, Boston.

Feb. 4. tf.

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